NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS. Volume XXI......No. 183

ANUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Toung RENGLER ON THE

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Macheth-Persection.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-Baack Even

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-Etwiopian Mins MULLER'S EMPIRE HALL, 896 Broadway -PATRIOTIC

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, 407 Breedway VALUABIA

How York, Wednesday, July 2, 1856.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, 21st ult. prived at Halifax last evening. Her advices are bree days later than those brought by the North There is no news of an exciting octer. The feeling in England with reference to the Crampton case rapidly subsided after the scharations of Lord Clarendon, and hopes were enertained that the Central American difficulties would be amicably settled. It was rumered that no essor to Mr. Crampton would be appointed ng the administration of Mr. Pierce. Mr. Buan's nomination created but little remark. Consols for account closed at 94% a 94%. There was no change in cotton. Breadstuffs were firm, and rices tending upward.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Thompson, of Ken-cky, made a speech in favor of the bill reported by the Territorial Committee, providing for the admission of Kansas. Mr. Bigler also spoke on the came side. Mr. Hale opposed the bill. Mr. Adams, of Mississippi, moved to amend by striking out that part which gives the right of suffrage to persons who shall have filed their declaration of intention to become citizens of the United States, in compliance with the naturalization laws. Mr. Crittenden supported the amendment. Before taking the question

In the House Mr. Barclay, of Pa., a Buchanan de mocrat, moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby constitution was rejected. The motion caused coniderable excitement. Mr. Houston moved to lay it on the table, and amidst the confusion that ensued be majority of the Kansas Investigation presented their report. The minority report will be forth-coming in a day or two. We devote a large portion of our valuable space this morning to the publication of the majority report. It is, indeed, a formidable document; and for one benefit of such of our readers as may be deterred by the prevailing warm weather from its perusal we give the following synopsis of its contents:- The report shows that as soon as the bill to organize the Territory of Kansas was passed a large number of the citizens of Missouri went into the Territory and held squatter meetings, passed resolutions denouncing abolitionists, and declaring that slavery existed therein. In the autumn of 1864 a secret political society, called "The Blue was formed, the plan of operations of which, with its on he, &c., are given in the report This Lodge controlled all the subsequent movements and invasions on the part of the Missourians. At the election November 29, 1854, for a delegate in Congress, there was no evidence of fraud except in sparsely settled and remote districts, where citizens Missouri appeared and voted. During the winter of '54-'55 great excitement existed in the Territory, on account of the invasion, and much bitter feeling was manifested. In Pebruary, 1855, a census was taken, and the number of legal voters was ascertained to be 2,905. Previous to the election in the spring of 1855, active preparations were made in Missouri to invade the ritory, and a complete organization was effected. Leaders were chosen, tents, provisions, amunition and arms distributed, and the forces were drilled in companies in Missouri; and on the day before the election, it is testified, at least five thousand

sourians took up the line of march for

Kaneas, and companies went into every repre

sentative district of the Territory except one-

Prom a scurate and almost absolute proofs it ap

peared that of about 6,300 votes cast at the elec-

tion for members of the Territorial Legislature

5,000 were those of non-residents. The majority of

the members of both houses of the Legislature

would have been free State men if there had been

no invasion of Missourians.

The committee took a large mass of testimony reparding the proceedings of the Legislative Assem, bly, which proceedings they state are characterized by recklessness and injustice. The report likewise des to the murders, robberies and other crimes committed in the Territory, and states that in no case, except that of McRae, (a free State man) was there any prosecution for those offences. No indic> ments were found, no arrests made, and no measures taken to bring the perpetrators to justice The report says it is clearly proven that Samuel J. Jones, the Sheriff, was the main cause of the recent disturbances in which he so prominently figured It is also proved that Mr. Oliver, one of the Investigating Committee, went into Missouri with one o the invading companies. The conclusions of the Committee are, that each of the elections in Kansas was carried by invasion from Missouri; that conse quently, the Legislative Assembly is an illegally nstituted body and has no power to pass valid hws; therefore its enactments are vold. The elecsion of G. W. Whitfield as delegate to Congress was not held under any valid law-neither was that of Mr. Reeder in accordance with law. The Commit ee suggest no remedy. The report alludes to obstructions thrown in the way of the Committee and to the general violence which prevails in the Territory.

Our Albany correspondent states that the Comers of the Land Office yesterday resolved to sell all the public lands in the counties of Herkimer, Essex, Hamilton and Warren. The minimum price is fixed at twenty-five cents per scre.

We have accounts from Texas of serious distorbances on the Louisiana border. The free negroes, toes and white men, to the number of forty with the Sheriff at their head, who had been ordered to leave the country, have refused to do so, and have fortified themselves some four miles above Madison They are reported to have a hundred guns, beside photols and bowie knives, and to bid defiance to their opponents. Almost every man is armed, and all are inual apprehension from enemies. The high in the prairie affords hiding places everywhere mino man can leave his home with safety.

Our correspondent at Havana, writing on the 25th June, states that despatches of an important character had been forwarded to the fleet at Cruz. It was generally thought in Havana that if fort did not pay the cash a bombardment would be immediately commenced, in pursuance of a plan hatched in Europe. Havana was more

ithy. Exchanges were eas'er. The Board of Ten Governors met at the Lunatic k sylum, on Blackwell's Island, yesterday, but did surhing worth mentioning. During the week, 1,089 pews ns nave been admitted to the institution, 1,004 have been discharged, 85 sent to the penitentiary, and a fied. There are, to all, 5,655 persons in the institution; being 9 less than on the preceding

The receipts of canal tolls at Oswego, during the past men th, and unt to \$66,475 99, against \$31,964 To for the graresponding month last year. Increase, \$10,010 50. Over \$00,000 oushels of wheat and

corn were shipped from the upper lake ports for Oswego, during the week endin gJune 27.

The cotton market was quiet yesterday, but holders continued firm. The sales were confined to some 500 bales, without quotable change in prices. Flour was 5c. a 10c. per barrel higher especially for good common and medium grades. Wheat was in fair demand, without important change in prices. Corn was in moderate supply, and prices steady, with moderate sales. Rye was heavy. Pork closed at \$20 25 a \$26 374. for mess Lard continued firm. Sugars and coffee were quiet, without change of moment in quotations. Freights firm for breadstuffs to British ports; and to Liverpool about 50,000 bushels wheat were engaged in bulk and bags at 9d. a 9dd., and a few thousand bbis. four at 2s. 74d. a 2s. 9d. They were also from for London and for Glasgow. To Havre and other continental ports there was no change of impor-

Mr. Pierce, Mr. Douglas, the Nebraska Bill and the South-A Short Sighted Calcula-

The idea of Mr. Pierce, Mr. Douglas, and other democratic speculators, when they took up the repeal of the Missouri compromise, was that it would forever settle the slavery question, and that they would be the first to profit from the happy experiment. What a delusion! Instead of settling the slavery agitation, the Nebraska bill has only re-opened it, and in its most virulent form. Instead of resulting in the exaltation of its Northern authors, this bill has recoiled upon them, and we need only to refer to the Cincinnati Convention. Instead of giving the democracy an indefinite tenure of power, the bill has raised up a revolutionary movement which has been pulverising, and is destined utterly to destroy, this once proud democratic party. Mr. Buchanan was nominated at Cincinnati, because he could prove a satisfactory alibi. The South itself recoiled from Messrs. Pierce and Douglas. But Mr. Buchanan was out of the country-he had protested from the other side of the Atlantic against this Kansas-Nebraska bill-he had no hand in its passage-he was innocent; but he accepts the Cincinnati platform, the Nebraska bill, border ruffians, filibusters and all, and must sink or swim with the sectionalized nigger-driving democracy. The choice of a candidate upon an aldi, was a killing rebuke to Messrs. Pierce and Douglas; but the alibi, as far as Mr. Buchanan is concerned, is wholly neutralized by his Cincinnati platform.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill was a sad mistake to the South. Heretofore that section has contrived to manage our national politics, our national elections and our national government by a silent concentration of its strength upon one common point, and in one common direction. In this manner, from the time of Jefferson, the South has quietly had its own way, securing from time to time new States and new Territories to its cause, of imperial dimensions and of fabulous riches. But by this Nebraska bill they have killed the goose which laid their golden eggs. The anti-slavery sentiment, which was the controlling idea in politics of but an insignificant Northern faction, has become the Shibboleth of a great Northern party. Nor is this the worst of it. It is only the beginning. This anti-slavery reaction in the North will henceforth continue the vexed question between the two sections for generations yet to come. Settle the immediate quarrel now, in the admission of Kansas, and it will be revived again with Nebraska, and so on to the end of the chapter. "Men may cry peace, peace, but there is no peace," and there can be no peace, benceforth, upon this subject. The South has lost its prestige and its power, by betraying the secret of its strength. That secret was the silent embodiment of its vote, its influence, and its counsels in behelf of its "peculiar institution," and thus, instead of frightening the North, the effective support of the North was secured. Now this is all gone, and gone, perhaps, forever.

Such short-sighted political gamblers as Pier and Douglas-whose scope of vision extended only to the borizon at Cincinnati-it was not to be expected could see this comprehensive solution to their desperate game. But we foresaw it. Reasoning coolly from experience, and from cause to effect, it was easy to foresee it. Yet we approved the repeal of the Missouri compromise, first as the repeal of an extra constitutional act; and secondly, because this repeal was the very thing to break to pieces this old rotten democratic party, and its complicated machinery of corruption, demoralization, vice and crime. Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, was right. It was the box of Pandera which he gave to Mr. Douglas, in that suggestion that he had better rub out that Missouri

And what are these old political backs doing now at Washington? Busy with their patchwork and plastering schemes for the purpose of an armistice on this Kansas difficulty. But the ball which they have set in motion has received a mementum which our peddling politicians cannot understand; and Seward and Chase are as much befogged by this revolutionary commotion as Pierce and Douglas. No matter whether Fremont be elected or defeated, this popular movement for a political revolution will go ona broad and general revolution and a general sweeping out of all the old political party offal o the country. If Col. Fremont does not conduct his case better than did Gen. Scott, we shall soon ship him off. Let him shut the door against all officious busybodies and Jeremy Diddlers, and keep quiet, and his speed and bottom over the Presidential track may astenish even Mr. Fillmore.

Mr. Buchapap, surrounded by the peaceable and substantial yeomanny of old Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, consoles himself, as he serenely mokes his afternoon segar in his bachelor's hall at Wheatland, that all this trouble about Kansas and the slavery question will be settled in six weeks. Short-sighted philosopher! This present agitation is good for sixty, nay, six hundred years if Southern slavery and this federal Union shall endure so long. We have at length touched upon the direct issue-shall this Southern institution or slavery be further extended or stopped? In stopping it, we may endanger the whole system; and we can only extend it now at the bazard of the most violent sectional animosities. This slavery question, in fact, has entered into the very vitals of our political system, and the duration of this agitation, therefore, can only be conjectured from the probable life of a young. sturdy and vigorous nation-say a thousand years. It may be cut short; it may last even longer; but there is one thing of which we may rest assured that henceforward, between the North and the South this slavery agitation will continue-there is no finality to it, at all events, in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The South, in listening to the syren voice of a new slave State in Kansas, have ruined their own cause. There was no earthly occasion for their thus carrying the war into Africa. Bu., worst of all, the ungrateful and removed in treatment

of Messrs. Pierce and Douglas at Cincinnati, has only served to recall to the Northern mind the treachery, through a quarter of a century, of Southern politicians to their Northern allies and supporters, including statesmen, politicians and newspaper presses. When men or communities thus betray or forget their friends, they deserve to be left to the mercy of their enemies.

It is true that our party politics have assumed sectional shape; but in all this sectional commotion recognizing, as we do, a popular revolution at work, destined to sweep off all the old parties, old fogies and old party rubbish of the coun try, and destined to institute a new order of things, we say let the revolution go on-slavery or no slavery-as the people may decide. There is something positively sublime, after all, in this doctrine of popular sovereignty. Let the revoluion go on.

THE FILLMORE KNOW NOTHINGS IN CONGRESS. The Filhnore Know Nothings of the House have aken the Southern side of the Kansas question, from which it is evident that Mr. Fillmore is to be run in the South upon Southern principles as strong as those of the Cincinnati demecracy. Very well. The result will probably be the loss o the democracy of three or four States in the South, and a gain to Fremont in the North by the loss to Mr. Buchanan of those Know Nothing hard shell democratic votes which Mr. Fillmore will take away. If it were not so late in the season we should think it would be a good idea for Mr. Fillmore to make a pilgrimage to the South. His friends there would receive him as cordially as he was received by the Pope and the Cardinals of Rome-perhaps more so. Who knows?

AMER TRETALERS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Subsidence of the Excitement on the American Question.

Diplomatic Relations between England and the United States to be Continued.

Consols, 94 1-2 a 94 3-8. Cotton Unchanged-Breadstuffs Advancing,

Ac.

&c. HAUFAY, July 1, 1856. The steamship Canada, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool on Saturday, June 21, arrived here between 9 and 10 o'clock

this evening.

The Collins steamship Baltic arrived out at Liverpool on the evening of the 18th ult.

The steamship Herman left Southampton for New York on the 18th June. The steamer Indian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool

on the evening of Thursday, the 19th ult. H. B. M. screw steamship Himalaya, from Halifax, ar rived at Portsmouth on the 17th June, in a passage of

eight days three and one-fourth hours-the quickest on The screw steamer Edinburg sailed from the Clyde for

The news is generally unimportant.

The excitement consequent on Mr. Crampton's arrival out speedily subsided, and as Mr. Dailas was not to be dismissed, the recruiting business was regarded as defi-nitely settled, and hopes were freely interchanged that the Central American question would soon be also.

Mr. Buchanen's nomination made but little stir. Feace meetings and friendly addresses to America were

Mr. Paillie's motion in the House of Commons respecting the American difficulties, and on which it was suped that the Palmerston Ministry would be defeated and resign, is withdrawn.

A rumor prevailed that Great Britain would send no Minister to Washington during the administration of President Pierce. It was, however, merely rumor, Consols for money they closed at 94 % a 94 %.

Breadstuffs generally firm, and tending upward. Cotton closed at the rates current on the previous Fri day. Sales of the week 66,000 bales.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the latest in Parliament:— On the evening of Friday, the 20th, Mr. Ghalstone tated that on Monday last, when Lord Palmerston an-

ble the nature of the reply which the government intend or give to the desputch from Mr. Marcy respecting the dismissal of Mr. Crampton from Washington; and, porhaps, when they had that answer it would be lime to discuss the question. He therefore wished to know when the government would be prepared to lay their reply to Mr. Marcy typen the table.

Lord Fairmenton said his honorable friend had rightly understood the motives which induced him to abstain on Menday from making any observations upon the subject. Motives equally strong prevailed on the precent occasion. He would, therefore, say in reply to the question, that he had no doubt of being able to lay all the papers upon the had no doubt of being able to lay all the papers upon the table, including Lord Clarevelou's asswer to Mr. Marcy, in the course of next weer, probably on an early day.

Fir J. Facusores said the honorable gentleman had acted quite righ in asking the government for the producets of the papers, at dhe was glad to hear that in the course of a few days the House would be in possible of the answer returned to Mr. Marcy's despatch. It would, perhaps, le only fair towards the government to postpene any discussion on their conduct with regard to the enlistment question until the despatch was produced, but he earnestly hoped that discussion would not long be delayed. He spoke in no party sense and with no party of the greatest anxiety—he might almost say of chame—the of the relations with America. For the present pointuly resisten of affairs he attached the blame, judging only from the public documents which were in the lands of honorable members, to what he considered to be the serious misconduct and unwas policy of her Majesty's government, by which the government of the United States had been irriteted, deceived and offereded. Under the circumstances, he regretied that Mr. Baillie felt him self under the necessity of withdrawing his motion; but he trusted that the liteution of Mr. Moore, or some other independent member, would affee a honora

of kome other increases in the conservative side of the House an appertunity of calling attention to the real merits of the question.

Fir G. Geer strongly deprecated the tone adopted by the Hon. Baronet, in expressing so decided an opinion upon the question at the present moment. He was glad to rind not celly from the cheers on his own side of the Hon. Baronet, that his his views did not meet with general concurrence.

Mr. Moore appealed to Lord Palmeston to appoint an an early day for discussion upon the subject.

No answer was returned, and the subject was dropped. Sir Edmond Lyons is to be raised to the Peerage for services rendered in the Back Som—being the only Peer resultentured from war with Rossia.

The Queen gave a grand ball on the evening of the 17th. Two thowards invitations had been given out. Mr. Dalias was present.

thousand avoid the present in a yacht, ince Napoleon is visiting English ports in a yacht, the fines continue in England for the sufferers from

Frince Napoleon is visiting English ports in a yacht. Collections continue in England for the sufferers from the immidations in France.

The baseful ribbon system is prevailing extensively in the northwestern counties of Ireland, especially Boneral and Sigo. Owing to instructions from the government, the constabulatory are making great exertions to break up the confederacy, and numerous arrests have taken place. In Doneral one day last week twenty-one persons were marched into Libror by the constabulary, and committed for trial at the Assizes.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon is taken steps to have the Empress aparted Regent for her son.

The project of law on the subject has been sent to rise mate, and debated with closed doors. The project project that on the Empress should see that on the Empress about the council of the Empress should be a subject by the Council of the Empress should be a subject by the Council of the Empress of the council of the Empress. atest from Paris, under date of the 21st, store

of a general system of inspection of the army and com-missariat by a special staff established for that purpose. The Monitur also gives the project of the Senator's Com-mittee on the Bejency. It states that the Empress Mo-ther is to be regent and guardian of her son during ha minority, but is not to ou tract a second marriage while

printings. pars to the Senior Prince of France, thence to to the other princes in order of hereditary succession, and failing them all, to the Council of the Regency, chosen by the

Senate.

Two and a half millions of francs have been collected for the sufferers from mundation.

BELGIUM.

The editor of the Brussels paper La Nation has been listed and imprisoned for an editorial alleged to be libelous of the buchess of Brabant.

TYALY.

Two or three changes have taken place in the Sardinian Ministry, the chief one being the appointment of Geo.
La Marmora to the War Department.

Earon Wener, Austrian Under Secretary for Foreign Adairs, has gone to Rome. It is rumored his object is to convince, if possible, Cardinal Antonelli and his colleagues of making accessary reforms.

[Hore the Eastern line gave out, leaving us in want of the remainder of our report.—Rer.]

Commercial Intelligence.

The money market was unchanged in rates, burather more active. Gold was arriving freely. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased during the week £570,000. Consols for money were not quoted, but for account they closed at 94% a 94%.

| Mesers | M

LIVERFOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market for breadstuffs was firm, and prices were a shade higher. Flour was in good request at an advance of 6d. a is. on the finer qualities. Messers, Richardson, Spencer & Co., quote Western canal at 30s. a 33s. 6d.; Fhiladelphia, 36s. 6d. a 56s. (bho and Baltimore, 35s. 6d. a 58s. Wheat, 2d. per bushel higher, with a fair consumptive demand. Red, 9s. 9d. a 10s. 9d. White, 10s. 6d. a 11s. 2d. Cern in active speculative request, at 1s. a 1s. 6d. advance, with more buyers than sellers. Mixed and yellow, 30s. 6d. a 31s. White, 31s. 6d. a 32s. The market for corn closed quieter. The weather was rainy, but the accounts from the agricultural districts more generally favorable. Messers, Brown, Shipley & Co., and some others report great difference in the quality of flour, hence the quotations were uncertain. They call Western canal 12s. a 33s. Ohio, 33s. a 2m. 6s. Canadian, 33s. a 35s. 6d. Whent, 9s. 8d. a 11s. 5d. Corn, 39s. a 31s. 6d. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS. LIVERFOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

35s. ed. Wheat, 9s. Sd. a 11s. 5d. Corn, 30s. a 31s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

[From the Brokers' Grouiar.]

Pearl ashes selling at 41s.; pots, 35s. for old, and 36s. for new, with a quiet market. Common rosin in good demand, at 4s. 6d. die rosin—salas at retail, 11s. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 32s. dd. Tar held at 18s. Linseed oil in good demand at 38s. da. 34s. Nothing doing in sperm or whale oils. Byewoods—Large asrwais, but holders firm at former rates. Sugars unchanged; business moderate. Coffee steady. Tea—Common Congoo duil, finer qualities steady. Rice firm, and prices sightly higher. Quercitron bark—Baltimore, sales of the week 2,500 cwt on the spot and to arrive, at 8s. a 8s. dd.; Philadelphia, retail sales at 10s. 8d. Saltpetre duil.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. Peef is in limited demand at former rates; pork un-changed; becon steady, but holders waiting for higher prices. Lard unchanged in any respect. It continues scarce, and arrivals will cause a heavy decline. Sales at 61s. Tallow firm; North American, 47s. 6d. a 48s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Me-rs. Baring Brothers & Co. report iron firm at former rates: bar quoted at £8 a £8 bs; Scotch pig, 73c.; coffee unchanged; business moderate; sugar active at former rates; rice firm; flour, 34s. a 38s.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

In the Manchester market the improvement adviced by the institution that been lost, and previous prices pre-

valled.

HAVRE MARKETS.

The sales of cotten for the week ending June 17, inclusive, amounted to 6,000 hales—the market following the tone of Liverpool. New Orleans tree ordinaire quoted at 94r.; stock on hand, 140,000 bales. Breadstaff, closed firm, with an upward tendency: provisions unchanged; rice firm, at former rates; whalebone firm, but no trans

The American State Convention metal 2 F. M. One-handred and frost towns were represented by five hundred and twenty-three delegates. Thomas Cott, of Fittsfell, was chosen President. On the first bailot for President. Fir mont had 228, Filtmore, 219; Stockton, 7; Banks, 6, and Fumery, 1. On the second ballot, Fremont had 286, and Filmore, 197. An electoral fisket was nominated, of which Amer A. Lawrence, of Brookline, and Thos. Cott, of Fittsfield, were the delegates at large. The subject of premiating a State ticket was eleferced. W. F. Johnston was nominated for Vice President.

by the choice of James N. Wall, o' Worcester, as chairman, and Paniel M. Bickford, of Charleston, as Secretary.

Mr. Junus, of New York, addressed them. He urged them to stand firm, and promined that New York would give her thirty five vetes for Fillmore.

L. F. Cecen, of Boston, thought not. He thought that fraud had been practiced, alleging there was only 307 delegates to the Convention. He raid there had been a plot concected at the Parker House, Boston, to sell out the American party, similar to the attempt which failed in such a signal manner ast year.

A committee was appointed to procure a hall for a meeting this evening.

At the commencement of the evening session, Mr. Briggs, of littsfield, moved that after the nomination of a Vice President, the committee proceed to the choice of thirteen electors.

Mr. Brayton, of Fall River, opposed action in the mat-er, on the ground that a large number were not reprerented in the Convention.

Er. Devereux, of Falem, advocated the passage of the motion of Mr. Briggs.

The remnations of Fillmore and Donelson were unanimously ratified.

A committee was appointed to call a State Convention. Specials were made by Mr. Reynolds, of New York, and others.

Maine Democratic and Whig State Conven

Maine Democratic and Whig State Conventions.

Basson, Me., July 1, 1856.

Basson, Me.,

The Whigs of Baltime

Pairmone, July 1, 1856, the telegraph entirely reversed the purport of the despatch sent from here last night, touching the action of the Old Line Whig City Convention. The Convention elected eleven delegates, all piedged for Filimore, to the National Convention. There was not a dissenting voice, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Dreadful Accedent at Philadelphia. Philadeline, July 1, 1856.

The wharf at the foot of Reed street in this city, cavel in this evening, and the heavy shears used by Merrick Acous, for raising machinery, fell among the crowds of men, women and children who were promenating. It is reported that from twenty to thirty persons were crushed manual or decounts.

Riet at the Fillmore Demonstration at Wash

Ington. Washington, June 1, 1856.

During the Fillmore demonstration in this city has night. Mayor Magnuder, while endeavoring to suppress a disturbance among a crowd of young men in the vicinity of the meeting, most of whom were under the exists of the police and reveral members of the old night watch, licheding Captain Burch, formed as a body guard for the police and reveral members of the old night watch, licheding Captain Burch, formed as a body guard for the and slong shot, but is not very seriously frigured. The most policewed bim, and those who were trying to produce him, so haif a mile, crying "Kili him," and him, or haif a mile, crying "Kili him," and him who were trying to produce him, so haif a mile, crying "Kili him," and him with a clining shot was a rested by Magnuder. The rict was mostly confined to type.

Interesting from Washington.
THE STRUCE/LE ON THE KANSAS BILLS IN CONGRESS
—GOVEL NOR SEYMOUR MINISTER TO FRANCE—THE
TARIFF, ETC.

The ralgger worshippers' object in forcing in the Kansas Complittee report in the midst of the adjustment of Grove's bill, was to obtain time to-night to force some of the shaky to change their vote of yesterday, and thus try and pass the bill to morrow. Mr. Fuller, of Pennsyl-Vania, arrived, and would have made good the defection of Barclay. The nigger worshippers also had an accession of strength in Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, who was present. On the other hand, Mr. Davis, of Mnryand, and Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, were on hand to vote with the majority; so that a division to-day would have been attended with the same result as yesterday.

friends to hurry on here.

Mr. Douglas's bill will undoubtedly pass the Senate to morrow, and it will also pass the House. Even should the nigger worshippers in the House succeed in passing their bill there, all the moral effect would be destroyed by the closeness of the vote. Their game is nearly played out. Although no bill for a general amendment of the tariff will be pressed this session, it is the intention of the Committee on Ways and Means to present a bill increasing the free list, and it is probable it may pass. Railroad iron will not be touched this session, out of deference to Penn-

The free soilers have telegraphed to all their abse

sylvania.

Col. Richard Fitzpatrick, of Florida, has been appoint ed Secretary of Legation to the Argentine Confe The President, I am informed this evening, tendered the appointment of Minister to Sweden to ex-Governo Bigler, of California, at the request of that gentleman's friends, who are now in this city. But he declined ac-cepting it, and will return to California in a short time. It is rumored this evening that ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, is to be appointed Minister to France, and that Mr. Mason will shortly return to this country, having signified to the President a desire to that effect.

The report read to day from the Kansas Investigatia, Committee is but an argument, and will be answered by a minority report from Mr. Oliver, who made some close points to day on his colleagues. After the committee separated at Westport for home, Messrs. Howard and Sherman stopped at Lexington and examined witnesses to impeach the honor of their absent colleague. In their report they acknowledge their failure.

The contract for the supply of stationery to the Interior Department and bureaus, for the ensuing fiscal year, has been again awarded to Messrs. Taylor & Maury, of Wash-

ngton.

The United States Treasurer reports on deposit and subject to draft at the Treasury at Washington, \$168,000; Assistant Treasurer of Boston, \$2,800,000: Assistant Trea surer of New York, \$5,300,000; Assistant Treasurer of St Louis, \$1,200,000; Assay office at New York, \$2,240,000; Philadelphia Mint, \$4,240,000; New Orleans Mint, \$1,253,

Interesting from Albany.

STATE CANALS TO BE SOLD—THE STATE TREASURER
—APPLICATION TO VETO THE ALBANY BRIDGE—
MAYORALTY DIFFICULTY—PREFARATIONS FOR THE
FOURTH JULY, ETC. ALRANY, July 1, 1856.

The Commissioners of the Land Office adopted a resolution to-day, to dispose of all the State lands in the counties of Herkimer, Essex, Hamilton and Warren. Through these counties the proposed Sackett's Harbor and Sara-toga Railroad is to run. The minimum price is fixed at wenty-five cents per acre, though agents of this road have offered thirty cents. They will probably take the whole, as they intend to mortgage it for the purpose of raising funds to prosecute the work. There are several

Stephen Clarke, the State Treasurer, transmitted a communication to his Excellency Governor Clark, yesterday, in answer to the specifications and charges preferred by Lieutenant Governor Raymond and Surveyor General Seymour, praying the Governor to suspend him, under a certain provision of the constitution. The Treasurer's certain provision of the constitution. The Treasurer's answer is firm and dignified, denying that he has com-mitted any offence in his official capacity justifying the a terference of the executive power. Indeed, he boldly states to his accusers, and those who wish to obtain control of the Canal Board by his suspension, that he fears ne investigation of his official conduct; that the people have placed in his hands the keys of the treasury; that he has deposited sureties for the correct and proper administration of his duties as State Treasurer, and that he hus far has, and intends so to continue, the transaction of the business of the office so as to conform to the strict etter of the constitution and the laws. He has taken a defiant attitude, as will be seen when the correspondence s made public, as it will be.

There is trouble browing relative to the Albany bridge. sive, amounted to 6,000 bales—the market following the tone of Liverpool. New Orleans tree ordinaire quoted at 56fr.; stock on hand, 140,000 bales. Breadstuff, closed firm, with an upward tendency; provisions unchanged rice firm, at former rates; whalebone firm, but no trans actions.

Massachusetts American State Convention.

Senivorite, Mass., July 1, 1856.

The American State Convention met at 2 F. M. One hundred and four towns were represented by five hundred and four towns were represented by the hundred and four towns were represented by five hundred. mg the Commissioners from further action it the pre-mises until the constitutionlity of bringing tide waters can be tested and decided, should the mignetion be granted, it may delay the construction of the bridge a year or two, and probably defeat it entirely. But a de-cision which would prevent the construction of the Albany bridge would also necessarily demolish the bridge at Trey.

brising would also necessarily demolish the bridge at Trey.

The difficulties which have existed for two months in relation to the Mayoralty of this city, is likely soon to be adjusted. A committee of the Common Council, comprising an equal number of the friends of Mr. Quackenbash and Mr. Perry, have the matter in hand. They will present a report at an early day, which is likely to be ratisfactory to both parties, when the municipal affairs of Albany will again assume their usual regularity and force, and the crizens be relieved from the suspense which they have long endured.

Preparations are making for our annual display of patraction on the fourth of July. The military, firemen, civic associations, are vieing with each other in handable ambifion to exect in their appearance in the procession. The crators selected by the committee of the corporation, and she by the Young Men's Association, possess quantifications worthy of the occasion.

The Emigrants to Kansas.
THE CERCAGO COMPANY AGAIN ON THEIR WAY.

Curcaso, June 30, 1856.
The papers of this city have been turnished with ful The papers of this city have been turnished reliable reports of the distributed of the charming of the chicago emigrants to Kansas. The statement, in some particulars, the accounts from M. The company was set ashere on Saturda or mites below Alton, the captain resusing

four mice below Aton, the captain reasons to land at Alten.

The Chicago company will again leave for the Territory by way of lown—they are to start immediately.

27. Loves, June 20, 1856.

A letter to the D-mocrat, from Lawrence, June 28, 1846e that five free Plate men, who were arrested and disarmed near Ossawatomie, on the 27th of May, by a party of United States dregeons, under Lieut, Johnson, had arrived in that city, after four weeks decontion, during which time they had been kept in chains, until finally discharged by Judge Cate, nothing being found against them.

THE WORCFITER INIGRANTS DISARMED BY MICROD-

THE WORCFFER INIGIANTS DISABILED BY MISSO-BLANS.

CHECAGO, July I, 1826.

A Worcester company of forty-four men, bound for Ranssas, on board the steamer Feltana, were disarmed on Frieny hat in a manner similar to flast adopted with the Chicago company. The scene took place at Waverley, ten miles below Lexington. Their emptors have announced their inte mice to detail them as prisoners and dispose of them to built the exigencies of the times. Sixty rifles were taken from them.

them to built the exigencial of his tumber course, a well were taken from them. The above rate ment in from a reliable source, a well known gentleman who witnessed the occurrence. It is also reported that a company from Ottawa, Ill., were also districted and arrested on Scienday. All the error towns have announced a determination to allow no emigrants from the North to enter Kausas. A correspondent of the St. Lone Descerot, Jefferson city, 20th, charges Governor Price with having sout twelve camous and twenty two boxes of municipal from the United States Arrestal to Stringfellow, to assist in the conquest of Kantas.

An immense Fremont and Dayton Rejoleing.

Newark, N. J., July I, 1856.

An immense Fremont and Juyton ratification meeting was held here this evening. As Whitehead presided, assisted by thirty Vice Fresidents, one half of whom were formerly democrats. Speeches were made by Hon. E. D. Culver, of New York; F. D. Kimball, of Ohio, and others. The German Fremont and Dayton Club were in attendance in strong numbers, and were addressed by speakers in their own language. Great enthusiasm prevailed, one lundred guns were fired, and rockets set off in the Park furing the evening. Fremont and Dayton Rejoteing. NEWARK, N. J., July 1, 1856

Fire at Nachua, N. H.

Nasnea, N. H., July 1, 1866.

Fire caught in the spinning room of mill No. 1 of the Nashau Corporation, at most to day, while the operatives were at dinner, and in a brief time the mill was destroyed. One female in the building jumped from an upper story and was fatally injured. Loss of the company, \$700,000. Insurance, \$100,000.8 Many buildings remote from the mill took fire from the force of the wind, and twelve canall tenements, including two stores, were destroyed in Bligh and School streets.

Affairs in Connecticut.

Affairs in Connecticut.

THE CASE OF RANDOLPH, THE MURDERER—THE LEGISLATURE.

New Haven, July 1, 1856.

Eandelph, the murderer of his wife, who was to be hung this morth, has had his sentence changed to imprisonment for ide. It was believed that the killing grow out of a dranken quarrel. He has just confessed that such was the fact.

The Legislature will adjours to morrow.

Severe Storm.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 1, 1886.

A heavy thunder shower visited this village and vicinity yesterday, during which the Congregational church was slightly damaged by lightning.

In North Vascalborough a great quantity of half fell, breaking some three thousand panes of glass in the village, and seriously damaging the growing crops in the vicinity.

Wallack's Theatre-Summer Season. This popular house was opened for the summer season last evening, under the direction of Mr. Stuart, and there was a full house. Mr. Stuart has gathered together a very fair company; led by Mr. Bourcicault and Miss Agnes Ro bertson. The bill included a drama called "The Fhantom," which seems to have benn founded on the well known piece, "The Vampire." The present version, by Mr. Bourcicault, seems to be more elaborately finished. The of after eating too much supper, and has enough of the horrible to satisfy the most morbid appetite. The play was well gotten up and carefully acted. Mr. Bourcicaul business." to use a technical term, was quite effective. and his Phantom was ghostly in the extreme. Mis Robertson and the others were quite good, and one of the best things of the night was the performance of an old doctor by Mr. Burnett, a stranger, we think, to the Metropolitan boards. The farce was "The Young Actress," in which Miss Robertson plays so many parts and plays them so nicely. She is one of the many parts and plays them so ficely. She is one of the cleverest of actresses and prettiest of women, and young New York's prime favorite. She ought never to act out of New York. The performances of last night were capital and promise well for the season. The orchestra deserves mention: it is composed of some of the very best instrumentalists in the city, led by Mr. Stoepel. The

Mayor Wood Declines the Nomination for

entr acle music was not only well selected, but very ricely played, and formed a prominent feature in the

ricely played, and formed a prominent feature in the night's entertainment.

Mayor Wood Declines the Nomination for Governor.

MEMDIAN, CATGA COUNT, 1 NEW YORK, June 27, 1856.

MY DRAR SR:—Having frequently heard your name mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination the ensuing fail, I trust you will pardon me for inquiring if the use of your name for that office by the now united democracy of this State will receive your approval, and whether you are a candidate for that office by the now united democracy of this State will receive your approval, and whether you are a candidate for that office by the now united democracy of this State will receive your approval, and whether you are a candidate for that office by the now united democracy of the Union of the statesman of the old Reystone State for the Presidency will, in November, because of the property of the Chicinnati nomination of the statesman of the old Reystone State, by a vote worthy of her palmiest days. I cannot doubt. If the democratic party of the control of the country, (as they will not fail to be), the Chicinnati nominees will be triumphantly elected, and New York redeemed from the unmatural position she has been made to occupy, not from the strength of her opponents but by reason of disunion and discord, now so happily healed. May I hope for an early reply? With great respect, your obedient servant,

Hen. Frenamo Wood.

Mayor's Oppics, New York, July 1, 1856.

My Drar She.—In reply to your letter of the 27th instant, making inquiries as to whether I am a candidate for the nomination of Governor this fail, I beg to nesure you than I am not, and that the use of my name in that connextion has not been the result of any action of my own.

If the democratic party of this State fully appreciate the critical position of the country, in its foreign as well as into stomestic relations, and realize the important fact that upon its entire consolidation and good faith in maintaning an honorable and friendly union, the Protidential election my

Aid for the Sufferers in France.

To the Editor of the herald.

New York, July 1, 1856.

Dear Sis—it a meeting held on Saturday, Jane 28, 1 the French Committee, in behalf of the sufferers by the French Committee, in behalf of the sufferers by that inundations in France, it has been resolved that the principal New York newpapers would be requested open a subscription list in their office and through the columns. Your complying with this request we would deem a special favor and a great aid in pursuance of or object.

The subscription is to remain open until Tuesday, 15th instant, and the funds then to be handed to the Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. C. C. Bechet, 24 Exchange I avail myself of this occasion to send enclosed the cor-

respondence which has taken place between the commit-tee and his Henor the Mayor of the city.

I remain, sir, respectfully yours,

A. HOGUET, Secretary.

I remain, sir, respectfully yours,

A HOGUET, Secretary.

TO THE HON. PERNANDO WOOD.

DEAR SID—ALTA meeting of Frenchmen held in this city on the 27th met, a committee was appointed to collect, subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers from the late inundations in France.

Being aware of the philanthropic feelings which exist among the inhabitants of New York, and their desire to alleviate the misfortunes of their follow beings in all nations, the meeting deemed it fit to empower the committee to appoint an adjunct committee of the citizens of New York to carry out the proposed object.

Relying on your well known kindness to soffering himmanity, the committee has taken the liberty of placing your name at the head of the adjunct committee in the meantime requesting you to address as many more get tlemen as you may think its, for the better fulfilment of their object, ratifying beforehant everything you may think proper to do. We remain, dear sir, your very obedient servants,

E. LENTILBON, Chairman,

C. C. BECHET, President.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1852.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

New York, June 30, 1856.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

New York, June 30, 1856.

DEAR Fire—I am in receipt of your favor of this date, nearlying me of my appointment by a meeting of Frenchmen held on the 27th inst., as the head of an adjunct committee, to not in the benevolent object of releaving the sufferers by the late immediations in France.

It will give me great pleasure to accept this appointment, and to co-operate with my American fellow citicens in an object of so much true merit; and I regret that at this scarce so many of our liberal and wealthy citizens, who we would deem it a great privilege to contribute to such an object, are absent from this city.

I shall immediately call the gentiemen together, whomeyou have associated with me, and consult with them as to what steps shall be taken in carrying out your designs.

I am confident the American pet the deeply sympathise, with that portion of France who are suffering from the calability. Indeed, we feel, and fully recognize the earlysiad which France rendered this country in the hour of its grestest need, and it will be but a slight recognizion of the obligations we are under, to extend in return some relief.

and which France refinered this country in the holy of the obligations we are under, to extend in return some relief at this time, to the countrymen of Lafayette.

In this spirit, and with a desire to give proof of our recellection of past favors and present cordial feeling, we shall do all we can in this benevolent enterprise. Very truly yours, FERNANDO WOOD.

A. MOCURY, Esq. City Polities.

A meeting of this committee was held in Tammany Hall last evening. Solomon A. Noble acting as Chairman, and Mesare. Timpsen and Vandervoort as Secretaries. A committee of two was appointed to act with a similar committee from other democratic organizations in the ormation of a board of convascers to organize the State ompletely for the ensuing campaign. Hesers. H. P. arr and Josepha Taylor were appointed as in sommittee. he meeting then adjourned.

Police Intelligence. VIGILANCE COMMITTEE WHILE ON BUSINESS IN

The particulars of an assault upon a lew members of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, now sejourning in this city, have just come to light. On Monday morning, about 7 o'clock, as three returned Chilfernians (one or about 7 o'clock, as three returned Californians (one or more of them belonging to the Vigilance Commettre) were crossing Chambers street from the Girard House, they were met by two men named Hughes and Malligan, both of whem wer expelled from California by the Vigilance Committee for misdeeds committed in that State, and who arrived in this city by the last steamer from the lethmus, when Molligan is alleged, attacked one of the gentlemen, and struck him in the face. The assalled parties as once recignized the faces of Hughes and Mulligan and, knowing that there was no Vigilance Committee in this city to take care of such characters, concluded to seek safety in Hight; and, accordingly, thinking that discretism was the better part of valer, they took to their heels and escaped without further melectation. The names of the assalled parties could not be accordance, but it is easily they will appear before a magnistrate to day or to more weathing the face of the secretained, but it is easily they are a complaint against the gloss had Mulligan.

Starsace—Yesterday, while James Sweet, of 225 W. At

Seamers .- Yesterday, while James Sweet, of 215 West street, was assisting an intextested man togo to his homthe latter drew from his pockets small knife and plunged it into Sweet's knee, causing a fearful gash.